

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORISED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Special Notice.

The Standard is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified four weeks before their time is out, by a notice sent to their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard \$4 per annum, do.
Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN.

Judge Ellis's Appointments.

We publish below the first appointments of Judge Ellis for the campaign. Other and further appointments will be announced in due time.

Judge Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Monroe, Union County, Tuesday, 11th May.
Wadesboro, Anson, Thursday, 13th "
Rockingham, Richmond, Saturday, 15th "
Lumberton, Robeson, Tuesday, 18th "
Fayetteville, Cumberland, Thursday, 20th "
Clinton, Sampson, Saturday, 22d "
Kenansville, Duplin, Monday, 24th "
Moseley Hall, Ennis, Wednesday, 26th "
Snow Hill, Greene, Friday, 28th "
Greenville, Pitt, Monday, 31st "

The Newbern Celebration.

We had the pleasure of being present, on Thursday last, at the celebration in Newbern, of the completion of the Atlantic Railroad to that place. Our Reporter has given a full account of the celebration, leaving to us the task of referring in general terms to one of the most interesting and joyous occasions ever witnessed in this State.

The number of persons who were present on Thursday—including the resident population with visitors—could not have been less than ten thousand. From first to last, so far as we saw or heard, the best order and the best feeling prevailed; and with so large a crowd, and the locomotives going back and forth in town and at the depot, it is really a matter for surprise and gratification that no accident of any kind occurred. The hospitality of the people of Newbern was indeed unbounded. Every thing was done that could be done, to render their guests comfortable. The dinner spread before the vast multitude at the machine shops, was not only abundant but excellent in every respect, as we can testify from personal observation and experience.

The venerable and respected Judge Donnell, who presided on Thursday, appeared to have caught the enthusiasm of youth, and acquitted himself of the duties devolved upon him in the best manner. The addresses of Dr. Hawks and Henry W. Miller, Esq., were just such as were expected of these distinguished and patriotic sons of North Carolina; and the demonstration of feeling which they elicited, showed that the orators were speaking from the heart and to the heart of the large audience before them.

We should indeed be glad, if we had space, to speak more at length of this interesting celebration; but must content ourselves with inviting the attention of our readers to the sketch of our Reporter.—It is impossible, as every reasonable reader will admit, to do full justice to every body and every thing, even in so extended a sketch; yet we feel sure, from our knowledge of the man, that the Reporter has aimed to do justice to Newbern and to all who participated in the celebration.

The Kansas Bill Passed.

The Kansas bill with the Lecompton Constitution, has passed both houses of Congress; and the State is to be admitted whenever the people thereof, at the ballot-box, shall signify their acceptance of the new ordinance tendered them by Congress. The recommendation of the Committee of Conference of the two houses has, in other words, been adopted, by a vote of 31 to 22 in the Senate, and 112 to 108 in the House. Mr. Biggs, of this State, voted for the bill. Mr. Reid absent; and Messrs. Branch, Clingan, Craige, Gilmer, Ruffin, Scales, Shaw, and Winslow voted for it. The Black Republicans and the Douglas men in the two houses voted against the bill.

The grants of lands to the new State, made in this bill, as such have been made to Minnesota and other new States, and are not so full as those claimed in the Lecompton ordinance. This is the only difference presented between the question now and heretofore, with the exception that the people are to say at the polls whether they will come in with the new ordinance tendered them by Congress, or stay out. If they should not, the Territory will be again involved in strife and perhaps civil war. But we hope for the best. See the letter of our Washington correspondent.

The Lecompton Constitution recognises slavery. The question is, will the people of Kansas vote for admission with the new ordinance? We think the result doubtful. If they should not, the Territory will be again involved in strife and perhaps civil war. But we hope for the best. See the letter of our Washington correspondent.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor.—Judge Ellis will commence the campaign at Monroe, Union County, on the 11th inst. He will devote himself constantly and entirely, from that time till the day of the election, to the work of expounding and enforcing Democratic principles and doctrines; and we feel sure that he will be welcomed and cheered wherever he goes by the people, whose candidate he is. Let our Democratic friends in all quarters bestir themselves and prepare for action. The opposition have brought forward a gentleman who is well posted in political affairs, who is ready and able on the stump, and who is stimulated in his efforts by past disappointments and by the promptings of a vaunting ambition. Democrats, stand by your candidate! He is able and eloquent, and can more than sustain himself on the stump; but the battle is not to be fought there alone. Stand by him every where, and make his cause your own; for in sustaining him you are sustaining your principles and the glorious old party which is the last hope of the country. Let us not only maintain but increase the majority which we gave for Gov. Bragg in 1866. We can, if we will.

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBIA.—A meeting of the Democrats of Bladen will be held on Monday of May Court, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature; and a Convention will be held at Whiteville on the 2d Monday in May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the Senate.

NEW AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this valuable work, the second volume of which has just been published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York. The agent, Mr. Emmons, is now in the western part of this State, soliciting subscriptions.

The Washington Times goes "heart and hand" for Mr. McRae for Governor. The Times is the bitterest of all the Know Nothing papers in North Carolina. And yet Mr. McRae professes to be a Democrat!

Several communications are unavoidably crowded out. They shall appear in our next.

Judge Ellis's Letter of Resignation.

We are indebted to His Excellency Gov. Bragg for a copy of Judge Ellis's letter of resignation, which is as follows:

JACKSON, April 29, 1888.
SIR: Having to-day closed my circuit with Northampton County, I avail myself of the earliest occasion thereafter, in pursuance of a purpose heretofore formed, to resign to you my commission as a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. In surrendering this eminent position, with which I was honored by the General Assembly of the State at an early period of life, I take occasion to express through you, my acknowledgments to the people of North Carolina, for the aid I have received at their hands, in the discharge of my official duties. Never have any people evinced a more law abiding spirit, or a more unanimous disposition to sustain the magistrate in the administration of the laws.

To the members of the legal profession have I been uniformly indebted for enlightened counsel and courteous attentions in our official intercourse, of which I shall ever have a grateful recollection. Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

THOMAS BRAGG, Esq.,
Governor, &c.,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Register intimates that "Citizen Holden" was "bidding for Western votes" when he objected to the course of Gen. Dockery at the last session of the Assembly and advocated the Western Extension. The Register is mistaken. "Citizen Holden" has been in favor of a Railroad from the seaboard to the mountains, and through the mountains, ever since 1848; and "Citizen Holden" is not the man either to advance or to retract opinions to get votes. In other words, brother Syms, "Citizen Holden" is not a demagogue. He has the fullest confidence in the intelligence and honesty of the people, and he is not afraid to tell them the truth.

The late imposing demonstration at Newbern ought to strengthen those who have fears as to the popularity of internal improvements. The people in all portions of the State are in favor of both Common Schools and Railroads; and though persons here and there may denounce taxation, and attempt to hold the Democratic party responsible for it more, than other parties, yet when the fruits are seen, as they were seen at Newbern, the clamor is hushed or gives place to general rejoicing. Common Schools and Internal Improvements have become the established policy of the State. "Citizen Holden" has been for them from the first, and he will be the last to desert them, whether he gets votes or not. A poor creature, indeed, would be "Citizen Holden," if he regulated his views and opinions as a public man by the consideration as to whether they would procure or lose him votes. The question is, what is right? not will such and such a course make me popular or unpopular, in certain sections? "Citizen Holden" goes for the whole State, from Carrick to Cherokee. He desires to see every portion of it improved as the means can be commanded. He is neither contracted nor extravagant in his views in this respect. A State is not to be made in a day. We must have patience, working all the while, and at last justice will have been done to all sections and all localities.

EXECUTION AT WHITEVILLE.—REPRIEVE TOO LATE.—At last Columbus Superior Court, two negroes were convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of their mistress. The execution was appointed for yesterday (Friday). It would appear that on representations made that "Joe," one of the sentenced persons, was of weak mind—tending towards idiocy, Gov. Bragg granted a reprieve. Solicitor Strange received a dispatch yesterday, that the reprieve was on its way, and immediately a special locomotive was despatched for Whiteville to arrest the execution, but owing to an accident it failed to reach Whiteville until fifteen minutes after the execution. It is proper here to remark, that the impression of those who have had means of judging, is that Joe was fully able to distinguish between right and wrong, and that he got no more than his deserts;—we think, in the opinion of Columbus, and we think the correct one, although "Joe" was not "bright."—*Wilmington Journal.*

The only "representations" as we learn, to Gov. Bragg, came from Judge Manly, before whom Joe was tried, and Mr. Solicitor Strange, who prosecuted him, and were as follows:
"Recent information from Columbus county induces us to think that a negro slave named Joe, now under sentence of death, to be executed on Friday next, is not a responsible being, and we invoke from your Excellency a respite of the sentence until further enquiries can be made."

This letter was dated 27th April, but by some means did not reach the Governor as soon as it should have done.

We suppose that, with an exception or two, there will be but one opinion as to the duty of the Governor upon the above representation.

He promptly granted a respite until the 4th June next, in order that the mental condition of Joe might be enquired into.

It was immediately dispatched to Mr. Strange, to be forwarded to Columbus county, but it seems that a second accident prevented its arrival before the execution.

ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.—The sixth volume of this valuable compilation of Congressional debates, by Hon. Thomas H. Benton, has made its appearance. It embraces the period of our annals from 1817 to 1821, and will be found to be peculiarly interesting. The Missouri Question, the Seminole War, and the Revision of the Tariff are all discussed at large in the debates of this period, and no one who desires to become familiar with those matters that still form a large part of political controversy, should fail to study the ample information here contained. We have received the work as far as completed, and take pleasure in recommending it to our friends. The agent, Mr. Emmons, is now in the western part of this State soliciting subscriptions.

THE LATE FROST.—We have made enquiries and learned that the late frost, though not so injurious as we feared it would be, has nevertheless destroyed the more tender vegetables and blighted the corn and cotton. But little cotton, however, was up. Corn will have to be re-planted in many places. Some of the wheat has also been injured. The fruit has not been seriously hurt. The frost has caused a good deal of it to shed, leaving, however, a fair crop, which will be all the better for not being crowded on the trees.

The prospect now is that there will be a good crop of all kinds.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal

adjourned on Friday evening last, after a laborious session of two weeks. Peter, a slave, was convicted of the murder of Mr. C. Nixon, and Scott, a free negro, of the murder of Bob, a slave, and both were sentenced to be hung on Friday next. The last case, and that which excited the largest amount of interest, was that of Bythell Mitchell and Dugald Clark, white, and three free mulattoes, all of Columbus County, indicted for the murder of Shaw, a wagoner from Alamance County. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder against Mitchell, not guilty as to Clark, and there being little or no testimony against the negroes, the State did not ask for a verdict against them. Mitchell was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 14th of May.

MR. McRAE A CANDIDATE.—We have received and shall publish in our next, the letter of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., announcing himself a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. We expect to notice Mr. McRae's letter and his position generally in our next issue. We have only to say now, as Mr. McRae has thrown himself fully and entirely into the arms of the opposition, that he must look for no quarters at the hands of the Democratic press or the Democratic people of the State.

For the Standard.
R. H. WHITAKER AND J. F. HUTCHINS.

Messrs. Editors:—As the time is rapidly approaching for the election of a State Representative to the County Convention, to represent us in the next General Assembly, I beg a small space in your paper to say a word or two in behalf of the two gentlemen, who, as suitable and proper persons to represent them in the House of Commons. I have referred to R. H. Whitaker and J. F. Hutchins, Esqrs., native born citizens of the County, and Democrats of the purest stamp.

These gentlemen are quite popular and favorites in various parts of the County, and are decidedly the choice of many, but their great modesty in thrusting themselves upon the public, and seeking office, is one among the many reasons why the people desire to vote for them.

Mr. R. H. Whitaker, or *Harper*, as he is more usually called by the people, is extensively known, as a young man of talents and education, and a member of one of the oldest and strongest Democratic families of the County—well instructed in regard to what is the duty of a politician, fluent in speech and very effective in public speaking.

Mr. J. F. Hutchins, or *Fib*, as he is familiarly called, is a young gentleman of fine mind; thoroughly educated, having graduated with distinction at Chapel Hill; since which time, he has applied himself to agriculture and political science. He, too, like Mr. Whitaker, is a sprig of the real Democratic *Hickory*, which is the only kind to be relied on, in these times of peril.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I do not intend to detract from any other gentlemen that may desire to have their names before the Convention, but do most unhesitatingly say, that the gentlemen whose names head this article will go far, and do as much to serve the best interest of the people as any others. Hence, I hope the Convention will select them as two of their standard bearers in the approaching campaign. But, while I would gently urge their names, I hold myself in readiness to abide by the action of the Convention, and support the nominees, whoever they may be, to the utmost of my ability; which has uniformly been the case in the D.A.K. CORNER.

Letter to the Editors of the *Fay Observer*, dated

CARLISLE, N. C., April 27, 1888.

Dear Sirs:—We had quite a snow storm here on yesterday. Short after 7 o'clock the snow began to fall, and continued steadily until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It fell in very large flakes and covered the roofs of houses, and the ground in places from one to two inches deep. It had not entirely disappeared at 9 o'clock this morning; but the sun is shining brightly, and the snow has melted in places. It was feared that the great crop would suffer from the effects of the snow and frost. I doubt, however, whether any serious damage has been done to it.

I learn from gentlemen from Randolph, that there was not much snow in that section; but it was feared that the medical men, who were expected to be unusually fine, would be injured by the cold and frost.

I learn from a gentleman from Montgomery, that a dreadful tragedy occurred near Pekin, in that county, on Saturday last. A negro boy belonging to John Chappel, returned home to his master's house, within a mile of Pekin, from a visit to his wife, who was owned in the neighborhood. He had exhibited signs of insanity before leaving the place where his wife stayed, and after reaching his master's house he acted strangely. His master, supposing him to be drunk, returned him to the neighborhood after Dr. J. Ewing, who lives in the neighborhood, but the Doctor was absent at the time, and did not visit Chappel's until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. When the Doctor approached Chappel's house he met a young man who told him that the negro man Lloyd, who had been sent to see, was endeavoring to kill every person about the place. That he was drawn to the place by the cries of the family; that as he approached the house to rescue the sufferers, the negro Lloyd made at him with an axe, and he was compelled to retreat to save his own life, as he was unarmed. Dr. Ewing prevailed on him to return with him to the house. On reaching the house, they found John Chappel lying nearly dead in his yard, his wife lying near him dead, with her skull so badly broken that brains were running out, and two of Chappel's children so badly injured that their lives are despaired of. Lloyd at the time was in the act of killing the children who were trying to make their escape.

They succeeded in carrying Chappel into the house, and the Doctor was examining his wounds, when the negro Lloyd returned and came towards the house with an axe in his hands, and threatening to kill Dr. Ewing. Chappel, who was lying on the ground, begged for mercy, and took up a loaded gun and requested him not to come in, but the negro, however, rushed on, and the Doctor discharged the gun at him, lodging its contents in his body, killing him almost instantly. John Chappel died on Sunday morning. It is believed the negro had a fit of insanity.

SENTENCED.—The case of John Gregory, the trial of which was referred to in our last issue, was decided last Thursday evening about 4 o'clock, and was adjourned until 18 hours consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the Judge sentenced him to be hung on Friday the 21st of May. The case will be taken before the Supreme Court, and if not acquitted there, (and there is not the shadow of a hope that he will be), the State will appoint another day for his execution.

During Gregory's trial we noticed him very closely, and could detect not a single trace of fear, anxiety or hope in him; his demeanor was that of perfect indifference; and even when the Judge was pronouncing his sentence, he appeared as calm and as unconcerned as if he was listening to a religious sermon; and not until he was taken back to the jail and put in irons did he seem to realize his real position. We are told that when the jailer put the iron collar around his neck he wept bitterly, for the first time, since his arrest.—*Halifax Rep.*

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We have received from Messrs. Holden & Wilson, of Raleigh, printers to the State, a pamphlet copy of the Report of C. H. Wiley, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina. This is an interesting and well printed work, and contains a large amount of documentary and statistical information in regard to the past operations, present condition, and future prospects of the cause of Education in this State.

It is gratifying to note the cheering manner in which Mr. Wiley speaks of the onward and increasing prosperity, and flattering hopes for the success of the noble cause to which he devotes his talents and energies.—*Wm. Herald.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, May 1st, 1888.

The Kansas State Bill has at length passed both Houses of Congress. The bitter contest which has, for the last five months, raged so fiercely, and been so fruitful of disastrous results to the country, is now terminated, and the Black Republican "occupation" is gone.

The piping of factious freedom shriekers has been hushed by the national Democratic victory, and the ghastly wounds of "bleeding Kansas" are most effectively healed. The achievement of this signal victory by the national Democrats over the abolition hosts and their traitorous allies, was declared by the people of this city with the liveliest manifestations of delight. "Loud-mouthed cannon" pealed forth its thunder from three different points, and numerous flags decorated various buildings throughout the city. The avenues and streets were thronged with crowds of rejoicing people, every thing wore the appearance of a general holiday.

I have never, on any occasion, witnessed such universal "hand-shaking" amongst the people, as our principal thoroughfares presented on yesterday. For six or seven hours I was a resigned martyr to the digital operation. I submitted meekly to countless vice-like grips until my fingers were crushed by the heavy pressures; and was occasionally what might be termed "sprung" by sundry excited "congratulators" until my "inwards" rivalled the contortions of a "dancing dervish."

To night the "terrified" Democracy propose to celebrate this decisive victory in a glorious style. It will be seen by reference to the vote in the House that the "funny" Representative decried his leader, Patriarch Joshua—"jumped Jim Crow," and swallowed the bill at one gulp. *What's the Register man? Is he a sorter so and a sorter not so, and rather a sorter not so than a sorter so?* The session of the House for the two days preceding the final vote on English's bill, were of the most exciting character, and the maneuvering of the various members was, to a quiet observer of the scene, highly interesting and amusing. Cox, of Ohio, and Haskin, of New York, exchanged some pretty sharp words which threatened to lead to something serious, but for the prompt intervention of the Speaker, Little Lew Campbell, of Ohio, danced about in frenzied fury, as he beheld the hourly increasing strength of the national Democrats. Patriarch Joshua overcame by his feelings gave an expiring groan and fainted—not a very unusual thing with him, as he is an old hand at all kinds of feints.

Bingham, of Ohio, frothed at the mouth like a rabid dog, and furiously ranted about Kansas, Book of Revelations, opening of the seven seals, angel of deliverance, &c., &c., until he grew hoarse and exhausted. His fussy Washburne, of Maine, was terribly annoyed up and down in his seat like a cork in whirling waters, Burlingame, of Massachusetts, the Canada excursionist, looked profoundly "gloomy and peculiar," while Howard of Michigan, Davis, of Maryland, Grow, of Pennsylvania, and their immediate followers sat silent, "chewing the cud of bitter disappointment." It was altogether a scene which would have tickled the ribs of a Hogarth to witness.

In the Senate Mr. Seward, of New York, delivered a long speech in opposition to the English bill prior to the vote being taken. He declared that he never voted for the admission of a slave State, and that he objected to the bill because it was an equivocation on its face, the true issue being the submission of the Constitution, whilst it was contended that the ordinance was alone to be voted upon.

That this bill was nothing but Lecompton—"Lecompton with a variation you may find in Kansas City," "Eagle or Liberty." If "Eagle" you give her slavery. If the effigy of "Liberty" you give her slavery still."

Mr. Douglas also presented his views of the bill, but adduced no new arguments in support of his position. The fact is that there is no solid Illinoisian here about run the full length of his tether and is politically defunct, attracting but little more attention than the most ordinary man in Congress. The thousands of voices which a few short months since were resonant with his praises, are now silent and send back no response to his treacherous appeals and labored defence. But yesterday he was "the cynosure of all eyes, the observed of all observers"—to-day "there's none so poor as to do him reverence."

The Deficiency Bill, which had been referred to a Conference Committee, has passed the two Houses of Congress—the Senate receding from its amendments.

The Bankrupt Law which Mr. Toombs purposes introducing into the Senate, is now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee and will soon be reported. The bill I believe will be a general one, including individuals, banks and any association of persons authorized to issue notes. It will also be retroactive in its character, but will be so framed as to exclude all who, subsequent to January last, or any other time have made assignments, in view of the passage of a bankrupt law, which gave preference to one creditor over another, and the bankrupt should not be discharged but with the sanction of his creditors who have not been so preferred. In relation to banks and others who issue paper money, they are to be treated as involuntary bankrupts; and in addition to all the liabilities which attach to individuals, they are to be declared bankrupt if they fail to pay their debts for ten days after demand of any bill, note or other liability, all the expenses to be paid by the parties interested. These are some of the features, I am informed, of the proposed bill. I doubt very much that anything can be done with it at this advanced period of the session. There are a number of private bills, important reports of Committees, appropriation bills, &c., yet to be disposed of, and only thirty working days left for their consideration. I think it exceedingly probable that Congress will reconvene their joint-resolution of adjournment and extend the session, or the President may call an extra session, should the appropriation bills be deferred till the last hour of the session, as he has publicly declared he will sign no bill without the most careful scrutiny of all its provisions and features.

The bill for the establishment of a Printing Bureau as reported by Mr. Taylor, will probably fail to pass. The Black Republicans are so far as I can learn, hostile to the measure, as they confidently believe that they will have a large majority in the next Congress and are not willing to lose the prospective chance of bleeding the Treasury through the public printing. The rumor that the President will now proceed to discontinue these Douglas sympathizers and Republicans in the Executive Departments and State Federal offices, is generally credited in political circles. I earnestly hope that if there be such now holding positions under the government that they may be made speedily "to walk the plank."

"There's a good time coming, boys." Commander Rudd has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, to assume the charge of the naval station, vice Com. Lavallette ordered to the Mediterranean.

The latest news received from the U. S. Frigate Niagara, states that she has sailed away some five hundred miles of the telegraphic cable, and is rapidly drawing away the remainder. She will take several hundred miles more cable than on the previous attempt.

Our Mayoralty Election takes place next June, and the battle is becoming savage between the friends of the opposing candidates. Mr. Richard W. Hinton, a brother of the editor of a leading so-called Democratic sheet in this city, is the known candidate under the title of "no party candidate." Col. J. G. Barrett is the Democratic candidate. Col. Barrett is not the choice of many good Democrats, and several prominent ones are disposed to back up the "no party" candidate, and vote on a third candidate. I do not fancy the nomination myself, but he is a Democrat and the renegade of my party, and I shall "go to him."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ORANGE.—A meeting of the Democrats of Orange county will be held in Hillsborough, on Tuesday of May Court, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

NEW POST OFFICE.—"Company's Shop," Alamance County, N. C., Daniel Worth, Post Master. The office is on the N. C. Railroad.

WOOD GAS.—We have seen frequently referred to this gas, in our exchange papers, and a number of published articles highly favorable to its use, as well as in regard to its brilliancy and economy, as to the facility and ease with which it can be manufactured, and the reliability of its light.

The light from this gas, as we have seen it, is clear and brilliant, and the public will more fully appreciate it as its employment becomes more general.

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The light from this gas, as we have seen it, is clear and brilliant, and the public will more fully appreciate it as its employment becomes more general.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democracy of the county of Johnston are requested to meet, agreeably to adjournment, at the Court House in the town of Smithfield, on the 2d Saturday, 8th of May, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature.

A full attendance is most earnestly solicited. H. B. WATSON, Chairman. April 14, 1888.

THE MARKET.

NORFOLK MARKET.
REPORTED FOR THE N. C. "STANDARD."

By A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
May 1, 1888.

WHEAT—Still common in quantity, and the demand moderate. Family \$4.00; Extra \$4.50; S. F. \$5.00; COTTON—The news by the last steamer was unfavorable. We hear of no sale since its receipt. We quote 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar \$1.00; Spirits Turpentine 40¢; Gum Rosin 40¢; Sticks 40¢; GUMS.—We have no change to report.

OAK-CITY HOUSE,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

D. G. LOUGEE,
Manager.

ALL THE COOL AND REFRESHING BEV.
ERAGES of the Season can be had at the
OAK-CITY HOUSE.

GAUL'S PRIME PHILA. ALE ON DRAFT,
at the
OAK-CITY HOUSE.

SARSAPARILLA POP, WITH ICE, KEPT AT
the
OAK-CITY HOUSE.

SNACKS, &c., SERVED UP REGULARLY AT
the
OAK-CITY HOUSE.

SPECIAL OYSTERS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR
sale by the Quart and Gallon, at the
OAK-CITY HOUSE.

SUPERIOR SEGARS AT THE
OAK-CITY HOUSE.

Office Wilmington & Weldon, R. R. Co.,
April 30th, 1888.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF
Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad
Company, held this day, a Dividend of three per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company was declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on the 15th May next.
JAMES S. GREEN, Secy.
May 1st, 1888.

Books! Books! Books!!!
THE GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE IS NOW
open in this City, on Fayetteville Street, opposite
Messrs. PULLEN & BELVIN'S. The stock is large, and
the assortment good. Great inducements are offered, and
the Books are sold at the usual price, and a Present is given
with each Book. Call and examine the stock of Books and
the list of Presents.

Books! Books! Books!!!
EVERY BODY BUYS BOOKS AT THE
Gift Book Store, (opposite Messrs. Pullen & Belvin's),
where each purchaser of a Book receives a Present at the
time of sale.
Raleigh, May 4, 1888.

BY EXPRESS.
RECEIVED THIS DAY ANOTHER SUPPLY
of Plain English and Common Straw Bonnets, Fancy
and Plain Bonnets, Bonnets, also French Bonnets,
Common Muslin Side Stripe Bonnets, which will be offered
at reduced prices.
Raleigh, May 3, 1888.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT, UNSOLICITED
and unexpected to all my friends, I announce myself
a candidate for the office of Sheriff. I am opposed to
all caucuses, conventions and nominations for that office.
If I am elected, I shall be the Sheriff of the people and not
of a party.

WM. H. PUTNEY.
May 4, 1888.

Roanoke Land for Sale.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE
on the 20th day of May next, that well
known Estate called "THE LEVEL," lying in Oncombee
Neck, 4 miles below the town of Halifax, on the Roanoke
River. This Estate consists of about 1,000 acres, of which
200 are first low grounds, the remainder "second" low
grounds, 15 and 20 feet above high water, and it is one of
the very choicest Estates on Roanoke River, and has been
long and highly improved by a large tract of bottom land
in the advantage of being elevated and admirably adapted for
Cotton and Wheat, Clover and Tobacco. It is within 4
miles of the Railroad at Halifax, and a mile of the Depot
of both the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads at Garysburg.
The terms of sale will be favorable. Enquire further from
H. K. BURGWIN,
Garysburg, N. C.

UNIVERSITY.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS
of the University of North Carolina, will begin on
MONDAY, 24th May inst, and continue until the day of
the College Commencement on THURSDAY the 3d of June.

Under a resolution of the Board the following members
have been selected to give their attendance, and to superin-
tend the entire Examination of all the Classes, viz:
JOHN A. GILMER,
DANIEL M. BARRINGER,
WILLIAM H. BATTLE,
SAMUEL P. HILL,<